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The International Issue in New York

To appreciate the responsibilities which the war with Spain has placed upon the citizens of this country, particularly upon the voters of the Empire State, they mus awake to the importance of this passage in Col. ROOSEVELT'S speech in Carnegie Hall:

"I should ask the people of this country to su port the Administration of Fresident McKutax II for no other reason than because, say what you like, the victory at the polls of the men who are opposing and denouncing his Administration in this election will be interpreted abroad as meaning on the part of Americans a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged. It will etrengthen the hands o every hostile power. It will mean that the nations that now secretly and enviously wish to clip the wings of our prids will be emboldened. It will mean th chance of grave complications and the likelihood of ing with obstacles when it comes to reaping

The man who would deny the truth of this would deny anything. Once let the hostile foreign powers become satisfied that the party is repudiated under whose Administration the war has been conducted and in whose platform is the principle of national expansion and the complications foreshadowed by Col. ROOSEVELT, commercial as well as military, would arise instantly, and the mere prevention of our humiliation, if not disaster, would be inevitably more costly and more troublesom than our war with Spain.

On June 15 the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives, led by JOSEPH W. BAILEY, voted against the annexation of Hawaii. Democrats would prevent if they could the addition to the United States of another foot of what was once Spanish ground. If Montojo had beaten off DEWEY, and CERVERA had escaped from Sampson, the anti-Americanism of Europe would not have been so strengthened and emboldened as it would be if the great commercial and industrial centre of the United States, the State of New York, should now choose the Democratic candidates instead of those who represent the national Administration.

Talk about the issues in New York being State issues is the lowest sort of parochial ism. The great question to be pronounced upon here is more even than an ordinary national issue. It is the international question whether this republic is to hold and enlarge the place of influence and importance which it has just gained among the international brotherhood, or whether it is to lose it, that is, to throw it away.

To our mind the man who votes for ROOSEVELT is as distinctly standing by his country as was ROOSEVELT himself when he chose to put on his uniform.

The Colonel's Money Talks.

Col. BRYAN of Nebraska and Florida i still suffering from suppressed oratory, but at least he has found a little relief. The dam has not broken, but a little water has slopped over with a silver sound. The Colonel's head already feels lighter beneath Its congenial soft hat. The new negatives show that the trenches in the Colonel's brow are beginning to fill up. He is ten years younger and his vocal cords are no longer parched and ready to snap.

In accordance with his great scheme of using a campaign fund tributions of one dollar a month from the 6,500,000 Bryanites of 1896, the Hon. Corn HARVEY, General Manager of the Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic party, asked the Colonel to chip in for the cause, and the Colonel chipped in as follows:

"I inclose a pledge for monthly contributions to the cause of bimetallism until October, 1900. I most cordially indorse the plan adopted by the committes, and am confident it will result in the collection of a large fund for the circulation of himetallic lite ature. Since our fightisin the interest of the 'plain people,' to use Lincoln's phrase, or the 'common people, to berrow a Bible term, we must appeal to them for the means of carrying on the contest. The financiers can contribute large sums to support the gold standard. Surely you can appeal with cond-dence to the millions who suffer from a rising dollar and failing prices. Having brought freedom to Cube, the American people can renew the struggle for the financial independence of the United States."

Writing is not so comforting to the Colonel as speaking, but it is a good deal better than absolute silence. If Corn is wise, he will ask the Colonel to pledge himself to send him a dollar or even three dollars a day. The Colonel will never grudge the money if he is allowed to send a letter of instruction with each remittance. For the sake of the Colonel's health, Corn should ask him to be a frequent contributor.

It Can't Be Done.

Our esteemed one-cent contemporary, the New York Times, recalls with deep satisfaction that it "pointed out very early in the campaign that it was the duty of soundmoney men who could conscientiously act with the Democratic party to act with it this year when it has repudiated the errors of 1896 in order that it might be strength ened in its resolution to keep to the true path. Surely no sound-money man can do a greater service to that cause than by helping to drive free silver wholly out of politics, and that would be the effect of the abandonment of Bryanism by the Demo-

eratic organizations of the East." The Demogratic party of New York has not "repudiated the errors of 1896." In the hope of catching gudgeons it has simply said nothing about the Chicago platform. Even if it had repudiated that platform what would the repudiation have amounted to? Nobody that remembers how brave against silver the New York Democrats were in their convention before the Chicago Convention and how brave for allver they were after the Chicago Convention, will see anything in their allence or their speech but a resolve to get all the votes they can and meekly accept the opinions ladled out to them by the National

Convention. The notion that the "abandonment of Bryanism by the Democratic organizations in all the Eastern States" would drive out Bryanism is beautifully fantastic. The Bryanite movement was in itself largely sectional. It represented, besides certain financial, economic and social theories, a de-

termination to break with the East, and bood and eltizonship and of the pol especially with New York; to form a new Democrafic programme of election nations; to depend no more for help upon the East; to make no sacrifices of principle in the doubtful hope of aid from New York. New Jersey and Connecticut; in short, to rule by means of the West and South. The Democrats of these two sections controlled the Democratic party in 1896. They showed no mercy to the Eastern Democrats. They will show none in 1900. They believe that they can elect a President without the help of New York. Whatever the Democrats of the East me

do or not do, they cannot affect the Dem ceratic policy. That is fixed by the Demoerate of the South and West, who are practically solid for silver. The Democrats of Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont side with the majority. The Democrats of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are by no means a unit for gold, even before a Democratic National Convention. There are many genuine silver men among them. They showed in 1896 that they would swallow any platform that could be made.

To suppose that this feeble minority the Democratic party can change the policy of that party and that the Southern and Western Democrats will surrender the power which they have so long coveted is as absurd as the Chicago platform itself.

What Day Shall Be Expansion Day

The suggestion contained in the subjoined letter is interesting, and merits attention. Surely, if we are to establish another national holiday, there is no worthier subject for celebration than the majestic progress of the American flag:

"To run Epyron or Tun Sun-Sir: In view of th fact that the Stars and Stripes are to float for the first time nationally over Porto Rico on Tuesday next, the 18th of October, why shouldn't that date become a red letter in our calendar and he known a National Expansion Day? Even if we do not adop the day in this part of the United States, the citizen of Porto Eico should make it a holiday in that terri Madison Square, New York, Oct. 16."

No doubt that Oct. 18 will always be a day of rejoicing in Porto Rico. The inhabitants of the island will take care of that. They understand the significance of the occasion and appreciate the benefits that come to them along with the flag. Besides, there are many fine orators in Porto Rico, includ ing the Hon, Francisco Mugia, the elo quent Mayor of Yauco.

But as to making the day of the flag rais ing in Porto Rico the general holiday upon which the whole Union shall celebrate for all years to come the glorious ides of na tional expansion, let us consider a little Will Oct. 18 mark in the patriotic calendar the first step in the onward march?

How about Aug. 12, the day of the flag raising in Honolulu? Is not that a date worth celebrating as a famous day for na tional expansion? Going back a little further to the annexe

tion of Alaska, we find a singular fact strengthening our correspondent's sugges tion. It was on Oct. 18, 1868, thirty years ago to-morrow, that the American flag wen up at Sitka over more than half a million square miles of new territory. Yet a little further into the past of Ameri

can history. How about Dec. 30, the day on which we acquired in 1853 from Mexico by the Gadsden purchase, almost fifty thou sand square miles of new territory?

How about that August day in 1848 when the cession by Spain of the whole of Upper California and New Mexico, 545,783 square miles of national expansion, was formally proclaimed in the Golden State? How about Dec. 29, the anniversary

the final acquisition of Texas in 1845 Texas, with its contribution of nearly four hundred thousand square miles of new American territory?

How about July 10, the day on which the change of flags occurred at St. Augustine in 1821, the Spanish flag departing, ours flying to the breeze over Florida?

Again, how about Dec. 20? That is the day on which, ninety-five years ago, the American flag went up at New Orleans, giving us not only the present State of Louisiana but also Arkansas Missouri Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho, and parts-mostly the greater parts-of Minnesota, Alabama, Mississippi and Kansas. Does any day of the year better deserve remembrance? That flas raising in New Orleans on Dec. 20 more than doubled the national domain.

What day shall be Expansion Day? Why, the year is full of them.

The Honesty and the Duplicity in the Campaign.

Political campaigns usually bring to view phases of human character which tend to distress those who would be lovers of their kind and to encourage and stimulate the pessimism which breeds gloomy cynicism in shallow minds. But both those who are depressed by such manifesta tions and those who find in them proofs in support of their pessimistic theory exaggerate their extent and importance They are turned away from contemplation of the overwhelming evidence of the high est civic impulses because of a relatively insignificant exhibition of the meaner traits of humanity which a campaign provokes and makes the more conspicuous for the very reason that it is so infrequent.

In the present campaign this is true mo than ever. The contrast between the great mass of the community, seriously concerned with questions of political principle and conviction only, and the small band which seeks only the gratification of bas impulses of duplicity, revenge or personal gain, is so marked that the moral elevation of the one makes the depravity of the other the more striking.

Never before in our political history wa there a squarer contest between the two divisions of society, the one held to gether and represented by high and salutary political and social principles and aims, and the other united in an effort of unreasonable social and political discontent and rebellion to upset the safeguards of society and the foundations of economic and financial law. No intelligent citizen of New York, city or State, can have any doubt of his proper place in that contest. He knows exactly where he belongs in it; to which side he must go, whatever party name it may bear or assume, or however artfully it may appeal to the prejudice of partisanship as it has been in the past.

In this campaign everybody knows and no sophistry can lessen the knowledge that the political forces of law, order, honesty, and high civic ideals are marshalled under the Republican standard, and that the Democratic party now represents and solidifies the dangerous radicalism to which they are opposed.

The Republican ticket in this State is headed by a candidate for Governor who is recognized throughout the Union as the ex- a province in which they were debarred ponent of the best type of American man- from practising their profession, and other

spirit and aims natural to them. The head of the Democratio ticket represents not less fully the forces of political disorder upon which its election depends. He represents the destructive spirit which in 1896 gave BRYAN more than 135,000 votes in the then city of New York, or the borough of Manhattan as it now is. He voted for BRYAN and repudiation, and recelved his nomination for Governor as a reward for that vote, and especially to hold to the Democratic ticket the ardent followers of BRYAN, or the vast majority of the party strength in New York.

The great and threatening forces of so knowledged Bryanism, however, are entitled to such respect as is due to honest conviction; and that it is sincere and pas sionate was proved by the necessity which compelled the Democratic State Convention to nominate a ticket from beginning to end agreeable to that sentiment and expressive of it as the pervasive and deep-seated conviction of the Democratic party.

But there is a minority of voters, accord ing to old Democratic traditions, which is opposed in unchangeable principle to the doctrines represented by that ticket; yet some of them, under the pretence that the issue is not in this campaign, though a full delegation to Congress is to be elected and the election of a United States Senator de pends on the result, and because the con vention dared not declare itself openly upon it, except in the character of the ticket nominated, are now proposing to ally them selves with the Bryanites and help to give further impetus to the already dominan Bryanism in the Democratic party.

It is these men who exhibit the despiceble traits of human nature which give to this campaign the low moral character so much deplored by men of positiveness of principle and elevation of political ideals. The Bryanites represent a dangerous principle, but after all, it is a principle openly confessed and defended, and they deserve respect accordingly. They are an open enemy. Moreover, we cannot blame them that they crow over their "goldbug" allies, for all are fish that come to their net, though, of course, they despise them as cowards whom they can whip into their support at will. These betrayers of their professed princi

ples, however, are relatively few. The great body of the electorate is faithful to the colors of the one side or the other in this campaign. They are not ashamed of their uniforms. In this canvass every honest citizen who is not self-deceived or hum bugged by somebody else is either on the side of the Democratic party as the representative of Bryanism, and of the Tammany organization as its particular exponent is this city, or he is squarely on the other side. under the leadership of THEODORE ROOSE VELT, the completest embodiment of his principles and ideals which the State affords. The lines were never before drawn more squarely and clearly.

Newspapers, like the malignant Evening Post, for example, which are seeking by insinuation and innuendo to promote the cause of Tammany, and to fasten it and Bryanism on the State and city by a fraternal unity and community of purpose in the Capitol at Albany and the City Hall at New York, are only the base representatives of the basest type of political duplicits ever exhibited to the public in any American campaign; but they are powerless for mischief at an election whose true bearings are understood by every intelligent citizen

A Silver Knight Applauds His Nev York Friends.

The Silver Knight-Watchman of Washington, the organ of the Hon. WILLIAM MOR RIS STEWART of Nevada, a faithful ally of the Democracy, is not perturbed by the refusal of the New York Democrats to exult in the Chicago platform this year. Senator STEWART'S paper sees the wisdom of the silver serpent in this refusal, and asserts that "it must not be forgotten that New York is the enemy's country, and that if he can be dislodged in that State by any method short of renunciation of bimetallism, the friends of the free coinage of both metals will then be in better condition for the great struggle of 1900."

The New York Democrats have not been guilty of any such renunciation, for "there is nothing in the New York Democratic platform which shows the slightest opposition to any portion of the Chicago platform, but on the contrary, its declaration of con tinued allegiance to Demogratic principles is a substantial indorsement of the latest announcement of those principles by the national convention of 1896."

Mr. STEWART and most of the rest of the three-headed party are satisfied with the New York Democratic plan of campaign. The general confession of Democratic faith necessarily includes belief in the free coinage of silver. If votes enough to earry the State can be got by slurring over free coin age and dilating upon "State issues" Mr. STEWART and most of the other silver brethren will be perfectly satisfied. How ever won, the victory will be a victory for free silver. The enemy's country is a prize which justifies the employment of a little stratagem.

The Freedom of the Press in 1784.

The trial, on a charge of criminal libel, of PETER ZENGER, in this city, in the year 1734, and his triumphant acquittal, constitute a memorable epoch in the history of American journalism. Then, for the first time in English jurisprudence, was the truth of a newspaper article attacking personal character allowed to be a justification for publishing it, although the doctrine was not formally established by legislative enactment in New York until 1805, nor in Great Britain until 1841. PETER ZENGER was born in Germany, and

was brought to New York while yet a mere infant. Having learned the trade of a printer, he started here in 1734 a newspaper called the Weskly Journal, which was adopted by the leading men of the city as their or gan in their war upon the Governor of the colony, one WILLIAM COSBY, who was generally hated for his tyranny, his avarice, and his disregard of private rights. Cossy, nevertheless, had some powerful supporters, among whom was Chief Justice DE LANCEY, and when, in October, 1784, the Weekly Journal printed an unusually stinging article against him, he caused ZENGER first to be imprisoned and then brought up for trial before DE LANCEY. The two best lawyers of the city, James ALEXANDER and WILLIAM SMITH, appeared for the prisoner, but as soon as Mr. ALEX-ANDER concluded his opening address, the Chief Justice ordered that both his name and that of Mr. SMITH should be stricker from the roll of attorneys-at-law of the province, and adjourned court.

The consternation that followed this highhanded outrage was immense. ALEXANDER and SMITH at first resolved to remove from

sisent citizens were preparing to go with them to places where their property and their liberties would be better pr Fortunately, Mr. ALEXANDER's wife had more presence of mind and a wiser judg-ment. She asked, pertinently, if there were no other lawyers in the colony, or, if not in New York, then elsewhere. After discussing with her husband and his associate, the various men available, she bethought herself of ANDREW HAMILTON, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, and, quilting into her pettleoat for greater safety the papers in the case, she journeyed to that city to engage his services She succeeded in her errand; ANDREW HAMILTON came to New York, and after a long and stormy trial, during which he mergilessly scored the Governor and his friends, the jury acquitted ZENGER, expressly on the ground that the truth was not a libel.

The story is not new, but it has recently been retold in a most vivacious manner, by Mrs. John King Van Benseelaen, in her entertaining book, "The Goede Vrouw of Mans-ha-ta," devoted chiefly to a narration of the part which the New York women played in the development of the city, and their claims to the gratitude of their posterity. Her account of Mrs. ALEXANDER and of her activity not only in securing the acquittal of Peren Zenges but in promot ing generally the public welfare, is exceedingly interesting, and to it are added historic details concerning other eminent matrons, which have hitherto been buried in forgotten family archives.

Van Wyck as Roosevelt's Advocate THEODORE BOOSEVELT is an able man, an unpretentious citizen who, without ever sign of self-seeking flourish, has impressed the public with the conviction that no man will live up more resolutely to a public trust or serve the public interest with therefore, that Van WYCE (AUGUSTUS) begs that he may be intrusted with the affairs of the Empire State he unconsciously strengthens the candidacy of ROOSEVELT more than he does his own, for the reason that every mention of VAN WYCE (AUGUS TUS) as Governor brings up the ineradicable conviction that ROOSEVELT-there is only one-will do better by the State in every feature of its business than Van WYCK.

This conviction may weigh heavily on ome protesting citizens, but they cannot throw it off. It will elect BOOSEVELT.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY is the leader of the Expansionists. His speeches in the West prove it. They afford pretty plain instructions to the commissioners at Paris.

We observe that the Gold Democrats in Iowa, as elsewhere, prefer Gen. John McAuley PALMER to Mr. WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER as a political guide. Hornbrowen's advice is to vote for Bryanites for Congress, if they are not particularly noisy Bryanites. Gen. PALMER's advice is to vote for Bepublicans for Congress for the sake of sound money. This counsel is repeated in Iowa by the National Committee man of Mr. Honnblower's old party:

"What is the duty of the sound-money Democrata A vote for Congressman will be a vote for or against the permanence of the gold standard. How can our votes be made most effective in its support? In my opinion by voting for Republican Congress candi

Honest words like these of Col. MARTIN'S ught to make Mr. WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER ashamed of himself.

The Hon, WILBUR F. PORTER, described in ffecting language by the Albany Argus as that sterling old warhorse of the Den who, in the troublous days of 1896, bore aloft the Democratic banner as the party's honored andidate for Governor." emitted a speech at Watertown the other night. "I stand before you to-night." neighed the sterling old warorse, "with a certainty that in this campaign the Democratic party is right and will succeed." He was equally convinced that the Democratic party was right in 1896. It and he they will be rewarded just as they were then.

The Hon, Bog-AH-WAH-GE-SHIE of Minnesota and the Hon. Ga-Ma-Li-Elb-Rad-Ford of Massachusetts are the only hostiles that ve not given themselves up, but they are pretty sure to be brought in soon.

The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, called West by the urgent demand of Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee," has been making Iowa tremble. This week he will shake Nebrasks, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Indiana. With evident malic the Boston Journal pretends that in the West he "is said to be regarded much as BRYAN is in the East as an orator." The Hon. Cyclone Davis of Texas, who loomed over Chicago last week, has more vibrations to the second than either of these eminent orators, and is just as good a Populist as either.

Judge McRan of Tennessee, a Populist of renown, follows the rush of Populists back to the Democratic party. He sees no excuse for keeping up two establishments for the sake of uttering one set of goods. "The only thing we Jeffersonian Populists can do," he says, "is to all return to that party which is nearest to us in principle. Our party and the Democratic party are too near together on the great leave of finance to further attempt to keep up two separate organizations." Right he is. The "Jeffersonian Populists" and the "Jefferin the same fold, and naturally flock together

The New York correspondent of our esteemed Democratic contemporary, the Eastern Argus of Portland, groans as he declares tha if our best citizens are largely for Judge VAN WYCE, the great unthinking rabble are even more largely for the jingo ROOSEVELT." "Twas ever thus. "Our best citizens" would not be sustained and soothed by the proud consciousness of being "our best citizens" if they were not permitted to be in the minerity. There they have room to enjoy themselves far from the madding crowd and the "unthinking rab-

The Hon. James G. MAGUIRE, the Demoeratic candidate for Governor of California, seems to be an embodier, a typifier, and an uplifter of uncommon versatility and power. The Sacramento Bee buzzes this melodiou buzz around him:

"James G. Maguine is the embodiment of the people's protest against plutocracy. He typifies their remonstrance against slavery to the Gold Ring. He is the embodiment of their outraged cries against the impositions of syndicated wealth. He is their voice denouncing the infamous methods by which the masses are plundered even in the midst of war, that the Shylocks may wax fatter and fatter. He is their uplifted hand, objecting to this nation of 75,009,000 people being made the slave, the tool, the abject and cringing debtor-thrall of the BOYHECHILDS. He is their torch lighting them on to the Mantua of their hopes in the subjection of all gigantic monopolies to the rights of the people. He is their Sr. Gronoz, whom they hope to put forth in the front van of the battle against the dragon of

It is painful to hear that the torch is in some danger of being put out. Curiously enough, Sr. Gronou and not the dragon is breathing

Philadelphia Record, the New Jersey Demo-cratic State Committee "is making a strong general effort to corral class votes." This is in accordance with the Beyanite theory that the people are divided into the "producing classes" or "toiling masses" and the "money

agers." To be recognized as a member of the producing classes or tolling masses you must vote the Poposyntic ticket. Cines legislation is the essence of the Chicago nintform, and the New Jersey Democratic State Committee is tent with that platform in mousing for

class votes." A queer report sent from Lexington, Ky says that a stock farm near that town been leased by Congressman Joseph C. Bailer of Texas, to be used for breeding purposes." and that "it is expected that Barray will make his permanent home" in Lexington. Who Congressman Joseph C. Bailny" Surely, not the Hon, Joseph WELDON BALLEY, Shirtfront Jon of Gainesville? That Surely. for of expansion and evening clothes expects to make his permanent home in the heart of the Democratic party, and is liable to be disaupointed in consequence. But if he ever does raise trotters, we hope that they will get several thousand miles nearer the lead than he

THE PILIPINOS

Their Ropes and Pears as Observed at Short Range.

From the Singapore Press Press of Sept. 8. One of the vital elements of the situation is the attitude of the Philippine people. It would require a bloody civil war to again, if that ever could be done, to the horrors of the dominion of the religious fraternities, in whose hands the entire Spanish civil power was as clay. It is inconceivable that America arms, or the arms of any other foreign power would be used to reduce the Filipinos to their former intolerable servitude.

It seems to us that at Manila, and in America the attitude of the Filipinos is very generally misapprehended. It would almost appear as though the efforts of the Filipinos to erect s constitutional government among themselves were, in some obscure way, a derogation from American authority. Wherever that view is held, the question is quite misunderstood. The nearer the Filipines have come to the creation of a sound domestic Administration, the fully is the American intervention on their behalf justified, and the more definite appear the claim of the Filipinos to the protection of

the American people.

During the recent hostilities at Manila it is true that the attitude of the insurrectos unde Aguinaldo was open to misconstruction. But things any restoration of Spanish authority sion. In fact, they deny the claim of any such commission to dispose of their lives and liberties. They hold that America must not sell them again into bondage. That is what they dread, and until they are assured of this their only course is to maintain an observant attitude, always gratefully ready to acknowledge the protectorate of America, and, with that, the control of all foreign affairs by the American Government as the essential condition of the protectorate. They fear being deserted by those whom they look upon as their saviors and they resent, as who would not the very possibility of having their freedom again barnot admitted as a consulting party.

A Card from a Son of Frederick Douglass. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see by your issue of 9th inst. a statement practically coming from Mrs. Frederick Douglass. Any attempt at this late day to criticise the views of any of the children of Mr. Douglass as to his second marriage is made only to place them in a false light or to create some sickly sentimental sympathy for a woman whose claim upon the colored people cannot be based upon any fact of word or work uttered or performed by her for the amelioration of their sad

condition in this land.

The impression sought to be made that "one of his sons past the prime of life" con-demned the action of his father in marrying the second time or failed to mend it. is such a dallying with the truth as one filled with a high and noble purpo uld never attempt. It might have been well had Mrs. Douglass told your reporter how, taking advantage of the technicality of the law, she

had Mrs. Douglass told your reporter how, taking advantage of the technicality of the law, she not only became fully possessed of Cedar Hill, but by the act an orphan srandchild of Frederick Douglass of tender years, fatheriess, motheriess, sisteriess and brotheriess, was forced to part with his share of the estate at a time when property had depreciated in value, and when she had no need to do so, having a lifetime title to the whole property as dower. Having purchased an interest in the property, she worked her logal right to divest the grandchild of his patrimony for all it was work and secured Cedar Hill, and, as your interview says, she "wanted every inch of the ground, because he ("he" being the orphan's grandfather) had cherished it all." Such reason could be made to apply to all the property our father left his children by showing that at any time he cherished it.

I trust that my people will not allow themselves to be deceived by a scheme which contemplates the descration of a family burial lot to draw dollars from the pockets of those who appreciate the noble character and untiring labor for the right of my father, Frederick Douglass. My father objected to being made merchandise of whils in life, and we, his children, will see to it that his remains are not used for "business" purposes now.

Your statement says "that at a suitable time the body of Frederick Douglass is to be brought to Cedar Hill for interment and a monument is to be erected to his memory." Such removal would be descration, and his children, who have some rights in the matter, utterly oppose the breaking up of the family resting place by taking from it the body of the father of the family. I do not object to Helen Douglass or anybody else insulting my family by invading the sacred precincts of our dead and taking away any remains professedly to perpetuate the memory of a man whose lifetime work was in direct opposition to the separation of families.

Washington, Oct. 11.

He Wants Godkin and Ottendorfer Sent to Guam.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Permit me to express my approbation of your correspondent's letter signed "American." I really think he had the Siquis-Zeitung and Evening Post in mind.

As another American, though German born, I also have contempt for these critics and dyspeptics, foreign and domestic, and suggest that they be all bundled off to our new possession, Guam, there to be thoroughly Americanized without disgusting their fellow men. We have no use for those who, while they partake

of the fruits of the success of our giorious republic, are so ready to decry our national institutions and Being a travelling man, I often meet with such

people. Let THE SUN continue its vigorous patriot-ism. Your readers can't help being better men for it. BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.

Ridderism.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The funnies part of the political circus now going on in this State is the posing of Herrman Bidder and the New York Stagts-Zeilung as the representatives of the German-American vote in this State. The presumption of this man is about the greatest piece of im-pudence and impertinence that I have ever seen. I know where thirty-six German-American votes are located that neither he nor all other Hidders could divers from being cast for the Hon. Theodore Hoose-velt, the here and the only American candidate run-ning for Gevernor of this State te-day, if they stood on their bade to secumpilar.

veit, the haro and the only American candinate ranning for Governor of this State to-day, if they stood
on their heads to accomplish it.

These thirty-six votes have sufficient pride and
patriotian about them to not let a glais of beer away
them from their desire to see honor and digntly rule
their country and the laws of the same carried out to
the letter or wiped out if they are obnovious to a
majority of the people of the same. They will not
be a party to evasion, trickery, or chisaner.

The higgest mistake made by the Democratic managers was their personal states upon the Hon. The
odors Roosevelt. These attacks upon the Hon. The
odors Roosevelt. These attacks can't made more
votes for him, which will result before we get
shrough with this thing in an avalanche of ballots
east for him. Theodors Roosevelt is the next dovarnor.

Paround G.W. Sioner, Jr.,
od East 110th street.

From the St. Paul Dispetch.

Shall the President, in concluding the negotiations with Spain, be upheld and strengthened by a rote of confidence from the people? The election of a Republican House of Representatives is neces-sary to show most clearly to Spain that the Presi-dent has the backing of the people in enforcing his According to a Newark despatch in the

conditions of peace.

Thus the question before the voter is: Shall be suforce the demands of our Peace Commissioners, by helping to elect a Republican Congress, or shall be encourage the Spaniards to hold out for better terms by voting for a Democrat?

CONNECTICUT FOLK ANGRY

Wroth Beenuse the State's Name Is Given to a Munitor and Not to a Battleship.

New Haven, Oct. 1st. - There are a great man people in Connecticut at the present Their wrath is directed chiefly against Secretary John D. Long, or wintever Washing-on official may be responsible for the Navy Department's naming one of the new monitors now under construction after the old Nutmeg State, in place of naming a battleship after her. The action of the Navy Department brings to a climax a grievance which is long standing. For several years Counnecticut has requested the Government to employ her name for one of the great battleships of the line They have brought forward many arguments why this should be done. They have called the attention of the Navy Department to the fact that Connecticut is one of the thirteen original part in the defence of the nation, and that alse has made valuable contributions to its naval prestige. The mere fact that it is one of the coast States has been urged as a reason for its recognition, and the commonwealth has been especially piqued that its claims have been repeatedly passed by in favor of such unim-portant communities as Iowa and Indiana to which the scent of the salt sea breeze is unknown. One of the chief ambitions of necticut people has been that the prominent part they have played in the nava! and military history of the republic be recognized in this way, and a petition to that effect has been suggested during the construction of nearly every new battleship. The manner in which these claims have been ignored, and the preferences given to such infant commonwealths as Texas and Oregon, have been the cause of great humiliation. The community, however, has persevered. It has had an abiding faith that the day was not far distant when the Washington Government would see the error of its ways, and when one of the fair daughters of the old New England State would break a bottle of champagne over the prow of the great battleship Connecticut. It is, therefore, easy to imagine the rage

with which the recent intelligence from Washington was received. The whole people immethat the native State of Admiral Foote would be represented in the United States Navy, not by a kingly battleship, but by a single-turreted monitor. The news fell like a bombehell; the reopie had had no previous intimation that such a movement was under consideration. Nearly every newspaper in Connectiout, under the leadership of the Hartford Trines. broke out into one long wail of dismay. They were none of them particular about the objects of their wrath. Nearly every one, from the President of the United States down to the village Selectmen, came in for a share of the abuse. Chiefly, however, their anger was vented upon the Washington authorities, which had thus given a stone in place of the bread that was asked; then upon the Connecticut Representatives in Congress and the Senate, who had stood idly by while such an insult had been heaped upon their constituents, and finally upon the inoffensive vessel herself.

Indeed, no epithet was too opprobrious for the future monitor Connecticut. All the insulting terms that had been applied to ships, from the earliest times down to the present day, were gladly utilized. The mud flew thick and fast. The Hartford Times started the ball-rolling by describing the latest safeguard of the Atlantic coast as a miserable "little tub." That epithet has proved to be a great favorite, and since that time the monitor Connecticut has hardy been mentioned by a more dignified name.

It is not known whether any fastivities are planned for the launching of the ill-fated vessel, but it may be assumed that Connecticut will not consent to take any purt in them. There is no State beauty who would dare risk her popularity by breaking a bottle of wine over the bow of the forthcoming monitor. One other manifestation of gratitude wasted upon the new vossel at the expense of Connecticut become. He would be a brave man who would dare pass around the hat for that purpose. The Government will have to supply all the silverware for the new ship, or the officers will be obliged to content themselves with plate. be represented in the United States Navy, not by a kingly battleship, but by a single-turreted

AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPPING. Increase in Steam and Decrease in Sailing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-Complete return show that the documented American merchan shipping on June 30, 1898, comprised 22,705 vessels of 4.749.738 gross tons, compared with 22,633 vessels of 4,769,020 tons on the like date in 1897. The decrease of 19,282 tons is more apparent than real, as 11,000 tons of this amount is due to dropping fractions of tennage in the accounts, and 66,713 tons were sold to the Navy and War departments to carry troops supplies, and provisions, and have merely changed employers.

The total steam tonnage amounts to 6,712 vessels of 2,371,923 tons, compared with 6,599 vessels of 2,358,558 tons for the previous year. The vessels sold to the Government were all steam vessels, so the true increase is greater than the figures indicate. Sailing decreased from 1,904,153 tons for 1897, to 1,835,827 tons for 1888. Documented canalboats and barges amount to 541,988 tons, compared with 506,309 tons for the previous year The increase is chiefly in barges, which are superseding sail vessels, especially in the coal

supersseling sail vessels, especially in the coal trade.

Tonnage on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts has dropped from 2,647,796 tons for 1897 to 12,553,739 tons for 1898. The great lakes tonnage shows a slight increase, 1,437,500 tons compared with 1,410,103 tons. The new Alaskan trade has increased the Pacific Coast kan trade has increased the Pacific Coast kan trade has increased from 272,106 tons to 261,732 tons. New York State retains the first place, with tonnage reduced from 1,331,743 to 1,299,250 tons; Michigan is still second, with a reduction from 477,602 to 458,-100 tons, and Ohio stands third with 395,613 tons, an increase of about 6,000 tons. The greatest increase is in Washington, from 97,765 to 152,167 tons, and Alaska from 3,824 to 9,755 tons. New England shows a large decrease, and the Gulf States an appreciable increase:

crease, and the Gulf States an appreciable increase.

Vessels registered for foreign trade number 1.136, of 737,706 tons, compared with 1.230, of 805,584 tons for 18-7. These figures are the lowest since 1832. The decrease is wholly in sall vessels, of which 155, of 103,000 tons, or about 20 per cent. have been lost laid up or gone into domestic trade during the year. Registered steam vessels have increased from 222,136 tons to 245,059 tons. Through the greater efficiency of steam vessels our fleet for the foreign trade does not show a decrease in carrying power.

the foreign trade does not show a decrease in carrying power.

The effect of the war is shown in the sale of eighty-four vessels, of 35,411 tons, to foreigners, compared with sales of 8,243 tons the previous year. The sales were chiefly due to high premiums on American vessels and cargoes demanded by insurance companies during the brief period while mines and torpedoes were being piaced in our harbors. The effect of the war is also shown in the admission by acts of Congress of 27,824 tons of foreign vessels to American registry, chiefly for transport purposes. During the preceding eight years only 55,532 tons were so admitted.

The Placket Problem.

To THE ROITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am one of your readers, who, as others are, is displeased by the gaping placket holes of women's gowns, but I come now with a glimmer of hope of relief. Only resterday I saw on Broadway a handsome young woman gowned in some blue stuff of cloth texture, and gowind in some blue stuff of cloth texture, and across the fulness of her back there was an expanse of unbroken cloth fabric that was good to look upon. It was not like any other grown I have seen on the street or elsewhere, but it was shapely beyond expression, and the one width of material, which set in where ustally a placket hole grins at every one who looks its way, showed no stans of scissors. So smooth it was as to be almost startling in its onlines, but it was as to be almost startling in its onlines, but the placket hole was gone, and I do sincerely hope all woman will adopt permanently this new style of gown.

Washington Square. WARHINGTON SQUARE.

The Armored Cruiser Brooklyn's Damages.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Washtsaton, Oct. 14.—The Many Department has received a complete report of the repairs required by the armored cruiser Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship, which was slightly damaged in the battle with Corvera's ficet. The cost of the repairs is estimated by the board to be \$11,297, and it will require twenty-four days to complete them. The Brooklyn will enter dry dock on Nov. 3, as soon as the Indians is floated out, in order that Constructor Bowles may have an opportunity of learning whether she suffered any damage when she ran on a shoal in Guantanamo Bay.

The board's report shows that it will be necessary to repair damages caused by the entrance and ex-plesies on the berth deck of a 6-inch shell; shot hoise in three smokestacks and two cacape pipes; shot hois through hammock netting, starboard side, forward; after engine-room ventilator struck by 6-inch projectile; three 1-pounder shot holes in plat-ing on starboard side, and one 6-pounder hole forOUR POREION COMMERCE.

The Value of Exports in 1898 Will Exceed That of Any Year in Our Illatory, WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The etatement

September exports, issued on Friday by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, indicates that the calendar year 1808 will show the largest export record of any calendar year in the histors of our foreign commerce. No September, save the exceptional one of 1897, has ever shown as large exports, and no nine months neriod of the calendar year has come within \$100,000,000 of the record made by the nine months ending with September, 1808, The exports of the month were \$90,495,638, while no preceding September, except that of 1897 ever exceeded \$80,000,000, the average September exports of the past fifteen years be ing less than \$68,000,000. The average for the nine months of the calendar rear since 1884 has been \$604,000,000; thus the September exportations and those of the entin nine months were in each case more than is per cent. in excess of the average of the car responding periods during the past fifteer years. The September exportation of bread stuffs, while materially less than those of September of last year, are 30 per cent. greate tember of last year, are 30 per cent. greater than those of September, 1895, and double those of September, 1895. Provision experts in September were larger than, those of September, 1897, and for the quarter exceeded by more than \$20,000,000 the average of the corresponding period during the preceding three years. Exposts of cotton, while materially less in September than in the corresponding months of 1897 and 1881, are for the nine months of 1897 and 1881, are for the nine months in the corresponding months of any of the preceding three years, while mineral oils for the nine months exceeded in quantity those of the corresponding period of any other year, but are slightly less in value than in 1806 and 1897 by reason of the reduced prices.

than in 1888 and 1887 by reason of the reduced prices.

The imports of the year present an equally striking record, the total for then ine months striking record, the total for then ine months ending with Sevtember being less than in the corresponding nine months of any year since 1885, and more than \$10,000,000 below the average of the corresponding period during the past decade, while no September in many years, except those of 1897 and 1833, showed as small importations as the one whose record is just presented.

The following table shows the imports and exports of the nine months ending Sept. 30 during each calendar year from 1837 to 1838;

Free.

Imports.

Except.

#57 to 1868; #250ett. #466,403,413; 454,904,462; 557,927,235,508; 622,679,879; 602,679,879; 603,177,974; 577,927,469; 666,951,899; 746,238,242; 868,127,868 \$535,824,664 625,827,048 627,146,154 636,166,000 626,825,872 603,680,042 601,048,189 523,048,289 588,754,003 475,172,777

The following table shows the ports and exports since 1887, that the exports of the menth sof any September with the single 1817, and that the imports are those of any September except and 1803: September im-It will be seen are the larges



If We Keep the Philippines

Steamers Will Fly Our Flag. TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 13 .- The Northern Pa elfie Steamship Company will, in a certain event, place under American register the six British steamships which it operates to China and Japan. These include the transport Ari-zona, which the company sold to the Government in July, when available steamers for ment in July, when available scamers for transport service were scarce. Vice-President Daniel Lamont of the Northern Facilic Railroad and others interested secured the passage of a law by Congress that permitted the company to place its transpacific liners under the American flag, this privilege being desired in view of the prospective heavy traffic between the United States. Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. The company only awaits the decision as to whether the United States will keep the Philippines to change the registry. Should the Philippines be returned to Spain the British registry would be retained. The steamers concerned are the Tasoma. Olympia, Victoria, Arizona, Columbia and Argyle.

Squirrels Have Fun with the Sheep From the Kennebec Journal.

A Bar Harbor gentleman tells this story o how the squirrels on White Islands often spend their time in feeding a flock of sheep from certain orchard there. He says that he and his companion, who were duck shooting there last fall, had stopped to rest in an old field, in which there was an orehard. A flock of sheep was feeding near by. It was not long before their attention was called to the chirruping of some squirries in a thicket, and they were surprised to see the sheep suddenly stop feeding and manifest great excitement. The squirrels went into the orchard, and climbing into one of the trees, resumed their loud chatter, evidently calling the sheep, since the flock made at once for the apple tree. Then the squirrels began to bite off the apples, which fell among the hungry sheep, who would struggle for the fruit like so enjoy the fun, and after they had dropped a few apples from the first tree they skinped to a distant tree, for which the sheep would make in great confusion. After the squirrels had thus enjoyed an hour's fun with their fleery neighbors, and supplied them with a sufficient quantity of the fruit they scampered back to their haunts in the thicket, leaving the sheep to resume their grazing. companion, who were duck shooting there las

The Great Bide of Eagle O'Bourke.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Instead of Eagle Flannsgan," "Eagle O'Rourke" might be more acceptable as the name of a horse. It recalls a funny legend and a beautiful pantomime. The sagi flew to the moon with Darby O'Bourke on his back and left Darby hanging on the reaping book until the Man in the Moon took pity on him and opened he grand door and let him in to see the sights. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Berlin courts have decided that a summer over oat is a luxury, and not a necessity, and can therefore be seized by the Sheriff. Kaiser Wilhelm has shot a stag with forty-four

tines near Rominton, in East Prussia. It is said to be the biggest that has been killed in fifty years. Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, the Royal Academician. still painting at the age of 95 years. He began to exhibit in 1853, and though 64 years of age when made a full R. A., has continued an active member or thirty-one years.

Joachim Murat's remains, which have been resting since 1816 in the castle church of Pizzo di Calabria, where he was shot, are to be transferred to Naples and buried in the Church of Santa Maria among the former Bourbon Kings. Unlike the Queen of Spain, the Queen of England

has legs, and a Balbriggen man named Mangar, who for sixty years has made stockings for Queen Vic-toris and her family, has received a photograph of the Queen with her signature in recognition of his away from home for a holiday, leaving him in charge

of a baby, who, although fairly well, appears to be cutting a tooth, earnestly desires that they will return home at once," and advertises the fact in th A mule belonging to a potter in Kapurthala, Hin dustan, has given birth to a foal. This rare event

has caused great excitement in the place and the pundits are consulting the stars and the shastus to find out what it portends. The fact is attested by an army veterinary surgeon.

Spain possesses, according to the Official Begister, 5 Captain-Generals, 12 Lieutenaut-Generals, 75 Gen-erals of Division, 179 Beigade Generals and 45 staff officers with the rank of General on the active list, with 211 more on the reserve list, making 557 general officers for the army. The navy contains a Admiral, 6 Vice-Admirals, 15 Rear Admirals and 67 other officers of equal rank to a General on the active list, while the reserve list has 63 such officers. Army and navy combined have 699 names of general offi cers on the parrells.

Some long lost poems by Shelley are to be reprinted from the only known copy by the Bodler Head. They were printed in 1810 as "Original Poetry, by Victor and Castre," Victor being Shells, and Cariro his sister. Before the book was put on sale, however, it was discovered that some of the sister's contributions had been copied from other posts and the edition was suppressed. The copi from which the reprint is made was given by Sheller to his first sweetheart. Harriet Grove, and was tained from her grand-nephow.